Arrival of the Prince Albert and America.

THE REPORTED INTERVENTION BY AUSTRIA.

MAMENSE WAR PREPARATIONS BY FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR STILL PACIFIC Additional Successes by Garibaldi.

THE ARMY OF NAPLES DISAFFECTED.

Saribaldi to Enter the City Without Bloodshed.

QUIETUDE IN SYRIA.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA RECONCILED.

Great Military Movements by Russia

BREADSTUFFS DULL.

St. John's, N. F., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860. The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway Aug. 28, arrived here at noon to-day.

The steamship America, from Liverpool Aug. 25,

Queenstown 26th ult., passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and will be due at Halifax on Thursday morning. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Prese, and a summary of her news ob-

mired. She has 146 passengers.

The steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 26th. The steamship Australasian arrived at Queenstown The steamship Great Eastern arrived at Milford

Haven at 6} p. m. of the 26th. The steamebip Canadian, from Quebec, arrived at Lendonderry on the 18th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 25th, Lord Palmerrien acknowledged the services rendered the Chrisbiane in Syria by Abd-el Kader, and said the British Consul had been instructed to tender to him the thanks of she British Government.

Lord Pulmerston also said the Government had no information relative to the intention of France to establish a fort on the Lake of Geneva, and explained the position of the Savoy question, the cession having net yet been recognized by Europe. Parliament virtually concluded its labor for the ses-

sies, by adjourning till the 28th, when the prorogation takes place. St. Martin's Music Hall, in London, had been

burned. Mr. Lindsay, member of Parliament, had been autherized to proceed to Washington and lay before the American Government the views of the British Gov-

ernment relative to the navigation laws, belligerent right, &c., and to enter into negotiations for the opening of the coasting trade, &c. Mr. Lindsay sails on Lord Palmerston had stated in the House of Com-

mens that a British subject had been wrongfully imprisoned in Paraguay; and, pending the payment of the compensation demanded, relations between the two countries continue interrupted.

Lord Palmerston also referred in disparaging terms se the Suez Canal scheme, a large number of shares in which had been taken by the Pasha of Egypt, and stated that the French Government have declared that they have nothing to do with the scheme.

The House was counted out for want of the requisite forty members.

In the Commons, on the 25th, Lord Palmerston said the Government had no official information relative to the landing of Garibaldi in Calabria, but had received a telegraph confirming the fact.

He also said there was no truth in the statement that Austria had threatened to support Naples. She adhered to non-intervention, till her own frontiers were threatened.

Mr. Laing said the Government had no intention to sall for tenders for an Australian mail service via

Parama. Newall & Co., contractors for the Red Sea Tele-

wact had been performed, to recover the percentages retained during the progress of the work, and to be compensated for the repairs subsequently executed. The Company denied the execution of the contract. Jesse Hartley, engineer and constructor of nearly all the Liverpool docks, was dead.

The funds were depressed, by the unfavorable harvest prospects. Consols further declined ith on the 24th. Other securities sympathized; the only exception being American Railways, which daily increased in firmness.

Large orders for grain had been sent to America and the Black Sea.

The demand for money at the Bank was rather heavy, but rates were unchanged.

The Times says a company, combining the mannfacturing and mercantile interest, is being organized for the purpose of procuring a larger and better supply of cotton from India.

FRANCE.

The Emperor had made a speech at Lyons in response to addresses by the authorities. He condemned the najust distrust excited abroad, and declared that mething should make him deviate from the path of moderation and justice. His sole desire was the general interest of France, and he urged them to give themselves up with confidence to works of peace. He was determined, with God's assistance, that France should not degenerate under his dynasty.

The pacific nature of this speech caused an advance on the Bourse. Rentes 68f. 25c.

The Constitutionnel publishes an article stating that the relations between France and Austria are excellent, and congratulating the latter power on its reform ten-

The Emperor and Empress had gone to Savoy and

An imperial decree had been issued opening the French ports for the admission, duty free, of all kinds of fereign grain and flour, irrespective of flag. Vessels with breadstuffs will be exempted from tunnage dues. This is regarded as an admission of the great deficiency in the French market.

The weather continued very wet.

It was reported that the Emperor had ordered the garrisons from Helfat to Memancer to form a corps Farmée of 100,000 men, and to be ready with campaign materials and artillery, to move at short notice.

The Bourse was steady; Rentes, 68.15c.

ITALY.

Nothing decisive had yet been achieved by Garibaldi. The Fort of Reggio capitulated on the 21st. The garrison were allowed to leave with their muskets and personal baggage only.

Gen. Cosens, with a considerable force, had crossed the Straite at Fiumichino, and two Neapolitan frigates surrendered to him at discretion.

The Garibaldians were masters of Fort Delpizzo,

They also, after a short fight, occupied Villa San Giovanni. The defection of the army of Naples was considered extremely probable, and it was hoped Garibaldi would

enter the city in triumph without bloodshed. Conflicte had taken place between the Neapolitan

preope and some Bergaglieri, who landed from Sar-An English steamer, the Orfal, from Hall with

passengers for Messina, was seized by the passengers while the Captain was ashore at Genoa. It is supposed the passengers were friends of Garibaldi. The vessel was chartered under a penalty of £5,000 against seizure, and the inference is that she was designed for Sandinia prohibits any more volunteers embarking at

The invasion of Calabria, and commencement of the

The town of Reggio had been attacked and taken by

Four thousand Calabrian insurgent: had joined the

The royal intendant of Potenza was at the head of

The chiefs of the National Guard of Naples had ten-

dered their resignations, in consequence of the foreign

The latest dispatches only extend to the 21st, and say that a general battle between the Garibaldians and

A meeting of sympathizers with Gariba'd had been

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Würt unburg

The reconciliation of Austria and Russia is said to

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

at Teplitz, notwithstanding the official denial, and Le

Nord's statement obtained credence in Paris, where

the simultaneous presence of the French Embassadors

to Vienna and Berlin led to rumors of something in-

portant relative to the relations of France and Ger-

The constitutional journals continue to dispute L

Nord's statement, and a Berlin telegraph says the re-

alization of the alliance between Austria and Prussia

entirely depends on the political reforms effected in

SYRIA.

All was quiet in Syria. Fuad Pasha had completely

RUSSIA.

was certainly concentrating fresh troops in Bessarabia,

and increasing her naval forces in the Mediterraneau.

will be the most abundant for years.

July 8 had reached England.

Exchange 2/07d.

Shanghae.

All quiet at Canton.

near Bhawsward had been routed.

the intention of the Chinese to fight.

It is asserted, from a semi-official source, that Russia

Netwithstanding the rains and locusts, the harvest

The Emperor of Russia gave a grand banquet in

honor of the Emperor of Austria's birthday, and pro-

posed Francis Joseph's health in the most friendly

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta July 19, and Hong Kong

The Indian news is unimportant.

Large bodies of rebels who took refuge in the jungle

The Calcutta produce market was quiet. Imports

stagnant. Freights lower, owing to large arrivals.

Want of rain threatened the destruction of the crops.

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros had gone to the Gulf of

renew futile negotiations, while everything indicated

The rebels continued to advance toward Shanghae.

Teas lower, but higher and active at Foochow.

Teas firm. Exchange 6s. 71d. 76s. 71d.

at Queenstown at 6 p. m. of the 26th.

The Hong Kong markets were dull. Imports lower.

Trade at Shangkae continued suspended for imports.

The sloop-of-war John Adams was at Foochow,

and the steamers Hartford and Saginaw were at

MISCELLANEOUS.

The America reports, 26th, at 3 p. m., off Ballycot-

ton Island, passed the steamer Australasian, bound to

Liverpool; 30th, lat. 51°, long. 25° 30', at 10:45 a. m.,

passed the steamer Damascus, bound east. The America had strong head winds nearly all the way out.

The R. M. steamship Asia, from New-York, arrived

The Australasian sailed in company with the Great

Eastern for some time, and it was supposed the latter

would arrive at Milford Haven at 4 p. m. of the 26th.

THE LATEST-By Telegraph to Galway.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(27)64 unseed unsettled, and excited, with an advance of 1/201/3 seed Cake: There has been a slight advance on all descripts of American. Linesed Oil in good demand at 20/200/6 h Oils slow of sale at unchanged quotations; Sperm, £108 oils. Rooth firm, owing to limited supplies; common 4.6 tits Turpentine firm, with a slight advance on all qualities.

Spirits Turpentine firm, with a slight advance on all qualities queted at 30/6321/; closing at 31/.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messra. Baring Brothers report: Whear buoyant, with an advance of 223/49 q. The Times report as an advance on the week of 4.9 week, the quotations being 60/264/ for White and 53/262/ for Red. FLUIR, 23/262/. Thus steady at £5.5/26.5 10/ for rails and bars. Scoan quiet. Rice active at full prices closing firm. The quiet at 1/4d for Congou. Tallow quiet at 51/3 de Spirits Turpenting steady at 31/.

Linseed and Linseed Cakes both advanced.

as been dail and wet.

HAVRE MARKET, Aug. 23.—Cotton quiet and eady. The sales of the week foot up 8,000 bales. Quotations: if for Tres Ordinsire and Sif. for Bas. Stock in port 288,500 les. Wilkar buoyant, with a considerable advance on all salities, owing to the weather being unfavorable for the crops; a advance is fully equal to St. 47 sack. Ashus dall. Cottag. D. Olis Strimer. Rich firms. Steam quiet but firm. Tallow D. Whalkenone nominal.

rm. One firmer. Rice firm. Speak quiet but firm. Tallow rm. Whalehour nondnal. American Securities.—Baring Brothers report an

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Daring Brothers report an advance in nearly all the American Rallway Securities. New York Central shares are quoted at \$1.783 do. 7s, 99\$4276; do. 6s; Illinois Central shares 17 discount; do. 7s, 90; Erie, third mettgage, \$5.285; Pennsylvania Central 6s, first mortgage, 90; Michigan Central share 58.762.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Suies of Cotton to day were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet, but steady.

STATE OF TRADE.—Nothing done in the Manchester market since the departure of the America.

Liverpool. Breadstuffs Market.—The weather is finer, but still showery. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., report Flour buoyant at 30/6/33. Wheat firm at full prices. Cern tending upward; mixed and yellow at 42/6/2018.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef heavy.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef heavy, Pork dull. Baconquiet. Lard steady at 60/268. Tallow quiet, but steady, at 51/268. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Rosin firm at 4/6 for common Spirits Turpeutine steady at 31. Sugar steady. Rice firm and sughtly higher for all qualities, with a large speculative inquiry. Coffee steady.

LONDON MARKETS, Aug. 37.—BREADSTUFFS buoyant. Whitay 5/6 higher than on Monday last for all descriptions. Steak quiet. Corpag steady. Rice irm, with a large speculative inquiry at advancing prices. The dull. Tallow quiet at 51/6.

AMERICAN SECURITIES .- The market for American

curities is unchanged. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed to-day

There is no political news of importance.

LONDON, Aug. 28, 1860.

It was suspected they would attempt to

Le Nord reiterates its account of the arrangements

campaign by Garibaldi, is fully confirmed.

the insurrection in the province of Basilicata.

battalion not being disbanded.

Neapolitans was then imminent.

were about to have an interview.

have been fully accomplished.

Genoa for Sicily.

Garibaldi.

held in London.

many.

Austria.

terme.

quieted the people.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

STEPHEN IN SEARCH OF HIS MOTHER. "—Oh, happiness! how far we flee
Thine own sweet paths in search of thee!
[Mrs. HEMANS.

Pray, Where is Stephen's mother's home, In quest of which her son doth roam? Is it in thy forests, Maine! Where Winter holds protracted reign?

Is it in New-Hampshire-where O'er granite hills floats bracing air? In Vermont is it, where are seen The mountains clad in evergreen In Massachusetts' high and dry land? Connecticut? or wee Rhode Island?

Say, where is Stephen's mother's home, In quest of which her son doth roam?

If not in Yankee land, can he The long d-for spot in New-York see? Or find it in the land of Penn, On mountain-side, in dale, or glen? Can it he bidden anywhere Among the bogs of Delaware? In Maryland (wedg'd in between The North and South), may it be seen? Mong cabins of the Old Dominion? Amid the barrens Carolinian? In Georgia's cotton-growing land? On Florida's fam'd coral strand?

Say, where is Stephen's mother's home, In quest of which her son doth roam?

In Alabama is it found ? On Mississippi's quaking ground? Must be return, with drooping jaw, From the wild wastes of Arkansas? Shall disappointment longer vex us, In Louisiana? or in Texas? On wild-goose chase, say, shall be go To territorial Mexico?

Oh, where is Stephen's mother's home, In quest of which her son doth roam

In Missouri can't be spy it? In Ohio not come nigh it? May he not find it, fond and lucky, In Tennessee? or in Kentucky? In Indiana can't he trace it? Does n't Illinois embrace it? In Michigan may n't he find it, With Case's homestead squat behind it

Oh, where is Stephen's mother's home, In quest of which her son doth roam? In Iowa? or must be go to

Wise nsin's wilds? or Minnesota In Kansas, or Nebraska, make His bootless search? or Utah's lake? In California, vainly, bie O'er golden sands, in cañons dry Plod on, in vain, through Oregon? Or the far distant Washington

Say, where is Stephen's mother's home, In quest of which her son doth roam ?

Is it in the frozen North? Is it in the sunny South? Is it in the foggy East & Is it in the far, far West

Where, in all this mazzy round, Can Stephen's mother's home be found?

(Sotto voce.) Stephen's mother doesn't know That her son is out, I trow: Or she'd teach him not to roam. So foolishly-in search of home! But this, in sooth, she knows full well, She doth not in THE WHITE HOUSE dwell:-And Stephen, had he common tact, (Become aware that that's a fact,) Would give the search up, in despair, Assured he'll never FIND HER THERE!

Camp Patterson, Sept. 4, 1960. FITZ-QUIZ. HOW THE AMERICANS OF NEW-YORK

WILL VOTE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Having formerly been connected with the American party, and knowing a great portion of that party both in the State and city, having supported Mr. Fillmore as a Clay Whig in '56, I think that I know what I speak when I assert that at least 80,000 out of the 124,000 that voted for Fillmore will support Mr. Lincoln as their candidate for President this year. This city was probably more prejudiced against the Republican party than any other portion of the State: COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Saturday, Ang. 25.—
Sales to-day, 10,000 bales—the market closing steady and firm.

LIVERPOOL BERADSTUPYS MARKET, Aug. 24.—
Messra. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and
Bigland, Athya & Co. report: Flour firm and steady at 31/3039].
Wheat firm, for best, at Toesday's extreme prices; other kinds
difficult of sale; Red. 11/21/21/51 White, 12/2013/6. Corn has an
upward tendency, with an advance of 6d. since Tuesday; Mixed,
24/23/6; Yellow, 34/6/235/; White, 35/2039/.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.—BREADSTUPYS generally steady. Corn
bucyant at the advance of 6d. The weather is better

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, Ang. 24.—Bigland,
Athya & Co. and others report Beef dull. Pork quiet and
steady. A large Government contract for Beef and Pork is advertised. Bacon quiet. Lard firm at 60/261/. Tallow quiet at
52/262/6. Cheese firm. Cloverseed in good speculative inquiry; Red. 41/24-65.—The Provision market is quiet, and
transactions to-day unimportant.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Aug. 24.—The
Brokers' Circular and others report: Ashes quiet, at 28/ for
both Pots and Pearls. Sugar steady, but dull. Coffee steads.
Rice firm, with large speculative business.
at an advance of 3d.
26d.; Carolina is quieted at 23/25/3d. Tea—There is but small
inquiry, and prices are weak. Quercitron Bark—Baltimore,
7/867/166.

and yet I find that a great portion of the active working men in the Republican party now, supported Fillmore in 1856. In the lower wards of the city almost the entire body are supporting "Honest Old Abe." In the Eighth Ward at least one hundred members of the Vth District Club are from the Council; and in the Ninth Ward, I am assured by a reliable and truthful man that near 800 members of their Republican Association come from that body; and so it is throughout the en-"Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make

mad;" and this appears to be the case with Brooks, Hunt, Duer & Co., for they appear to be left almost alone. I do not really believe that there are two thousand voters in this city who belonged to the Fillmore party in '56 that will support any other candidate than Lincoln. The Bell-Douglas men may urge, and keep on urging, but the masses have made up their mind some time ago, without their aid. In the State the case as above is still stronger; and I must here say that the late American Convention was no guide to judge by. The telegraphic dispatches were written by Levine, a Douglas man. Scroggs had credentials from 80 delegates truly representing 80 Councils, who had indorsed Lincoln, while on the other hand Fernando Wood, and Cagger & Co. of Albany hired the rowdies who mostly were admitted as delegates at Schenectady. Mr. Fremont's vote in 1856 was about 276,000 to

least 8,000 Democratic voters in this State that will vote for Lincoln beside. Yours, respectfully, EIGHTH WARD. New-York, Sept. 4, 1860.

which now add 80 000 American votes, making 356,000

votes-well, call it 340,000-which Lincoln, I think

will most assuredly get. Remember, there are at

WHERE ARE THE BARNBURNERS?

Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, Albien, N. Y. DEAR SIR: In the course of some remarks at a re cent Republican Ratification meeting at Palmyra, in view of the circumstance that you were to speak on the other side in the same place the next night. I adverted to the fact that we stood together on the Free Soil platform of 1848, and that no man had done more han yourself, down to a later period than that, to confirm me in the faith of the fathers on the Slavery question, and thet one or the other of us must have been wrong then or must be wrong now-I should like to see which. At the close of the meeting, my consent was asked and reluctantly given to a proposi tion for a discussion between us at the same place. Aware of the great advantage you would have over me in intellectual and oratorical qualifications, as well as public experience, I nevertheless regretted to hear afterward that you declined the proposition. My intimate friends know how desirous I was to be the political, as I had long been the personal friend of Judge Douglas, and to have the Democratic party practice what it did in old times, and what it promised at the election of Franklin Pierce.

I never understood the founders of the Government

as regarding Slavery otherwise than as a temporary as regarding Salvery otherwise than as a temporary and local circumstance, and never a national iostitution. Down to the end of Gen. Jackson's Administration, such was the prevailing and universal judgment, except with the Nullifiers. Martin Van Buren was about the first leading Northern man who yielded to the assumptions and blandighments of the Calhounites. I now renomber as among the proudest acts of my life that, as the editor of a country newspaper and still in my mi-nority, I distinctly condemned Mr. Van Buren for de-claring, in advance of any Congressional action, his de-

termination to veto any bill to "abolish Slavery in the "District of Columbia, without the consent of the Slaveholding States." No former President had refused his signature to laws abolishing Slavery in the Territories, and nowhere was it more disreputable, or a greater evil, than in the Federal District. When Mr. V. B. subsequently dissented from the further exactions of the Slavocrats in the matter of Texas, he found, as all the race will find, that to fail the Nullifiers in a single one of their demands, is to forfeit their friendship and support forever.

Gen. Cass, in the Nicholson Letter, undertook to do a great favor to the South, bu', Providence, being on the other side, he got no credit. Henry Clay, himself a Southern slaveholder, because he saw and said that the laws of population would exclude slavery from the Territories, was deserted, if not repudiated. Daniel Webster, for thinking and uttering the thougt that the laws of God would keep Slavery out of N.w-Mexico, lost what little favor he had gained at the South. Daniel S. Dickinson, with all his subserviency of profession and conduct, was never forgiven, and never will be, for once declaring that "he would vote for the Wilmot Proviso, instructed or uninstructed." And, finally, Judge Douglas, after "laying a ruthless hand" on the Missouri Compromise, under the lead of a Southern Senator, and through Southern instigation, simply because the effect expected was not produced by that action, is doomed to political destruction.

Although Judge Douglas, to propitiate the South, has declared that "under this doctrine (of Squatter Sove-

Miseouri Compromise, under the lead of a Southern Senator, and through Southern instigation, simply because the effect expected was not produced by that action, is doomed to political destruction.

Although Judge Douglas, to propitiate the South, has declared that "under this doctrine (of Squatter Sovereignty) they have converted a tract of free territory into slave territory five times as large as the State of New-York." I do not believe the South are to gain nor the North lose anything by the repeal of the Missouri restriction. It is very doubtful to my mind whether any Territorial act of New-Mexico, or even law of Congrese, can establish Slavery in that Territory, any more (as has been aptly said) than it can create a slave or make a king. The Supreme Court may declare to the contrary, but, when its dicta are absurd, they will be treated, as they have been before, as the sheerest milities. Yet, I have no doubt that, notwithstanding the indignation felt at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had Mr. Pierce's promise to make the Territorial Governments fair and impartial been kept, while the result would not have been different, the country would have acquiesced in the act. This also goes to show that the popular sovereignty system is unreliable and unsafe. Pierce make promise after promise, yet broke one after the other—making and breaking his own Governore, and giving up a deceived people, it cluding women and childen, to robbery, rapine, and murder. It was not until the whole North was impelled to set at defiance the Federal Government, and protect their fellow-citizens in Kansas, that the peaceable inhabitants of the Territory had security either for their lives, their liberty, or their property. Even in Nebraska, at a more recent day, a federal Governor has mullified the action of the people in prohibiting Slavery in that Territory. And Congress itself, by the action of a "Democratic" Senate, refuses the admission of Kansas into the Union with a republican form of government, because the adopted a Free

I am aware that this whole matter has been a hun-

I am aware that this whole matter has been a hundred times presented in a clearer and feller form than I could possibly present it, and that conveniently accessible to the public; but I should, nevertheless, have been happy to hear from an able representative man, like yourself, a rehearsal of the ideas by which you would justify your departure from the "old paths" of the party. I labored hard, with the result reversed, to come to the same conclusion, and would therefore dare to exhibit the reasons by which I was forced to stand by the "ancient landmarks."

I will just say here that I cannot see how you get at either a logical beginning or ending of your Popular Sovereignty. The first man goes into a Territory with free labor, another with slaves. Are they to begin the squatter conflict for sovereignty? Or, are they to wait until they are two to one, three to two, or one hundred to seventy-five, or yet two thousand to one thousand, before the sovereignty becomes constitutionally "popular?" And then, how are the two to one, or two thousand to one thousand, as the case may be, to arrive at a legal method of Slavery exclusion? Or, if they succeed in that invention, how are they to set at defiance the indisputable dictum of the Supreme Court?

In the first instance, you must surrender all title to and control over the Territories, and you must ignore all ignisidation of the Supreme Court over the Squatter.

and control over the Territories, and you must ignore all jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over the Squatter Sovereigns,—and then let loose the dogs of civil war, and encounter domestic strife and deadly conflict. At the end of any conflict, if there should be survivore sufficient to form a State Government, with the view to admission into the Union, will not your Popular Sovereignty even then be subject to the will of Congress, and the decree of the Supreme Court? Indeed, I am at a loss to conceive how you are to arrive at any practical application of your "Popular" theory—yielding, for the argument, the difficulties of Congress and the Indicary. To my apprehension, you must be the Judiciary. To my apprehension, you must be driven back to Congressional exclusion or division, or else to the deep and broad position that human Slavery is purely a local affair, existing only in sovereign States by concession—guaranteed against foreign interference, but not to be extended except by common consent. This seems to have been the view of the subject taken by the founders of the Government. It is very questionable whether we are wiser or more patriot than thev were.

I am informed that you conceded at Palmyra that the earlier action of the Government and holding of the Courts placed you at a disadvantage upon the re-cord, though claiming in some way that the principle of Popular Sovereignty was to be maintained even in the acts of Slavery exclusion. You must acknowledge, however, if any such thing was designed, it was never exhibited in the squatter form. I do not understand the Ordinance of 1787, and have failed to comprehend cotemporaneous history, if your assumptions on this point are not altogether erroneous. I cannot hope, in a short letter as this must be, to produce all the readily-available proof against you, but I will remind you of a few incontroversible facts in point. Down to about 1852, you will concede that the Democratic party (at the North, at least) agreed that Congress had the power—which it had previously used without dispute—to exclude Slavery from the Territories. The Ordinance of 1787 was the act of the old Republican party, with Thomas Jefferson at its head, and, by its occasion and mections was substantially made a portion of the Constitution itself.

It is undeniable that considerations other than a

It is undeniable that considerations other than a moral abhorence of Slavery, per se, influenced the acts of exclusion—such, for instance, as discouraging emigration from the old Slavery settlements to the fertile Western Territories, and the promotion of the foreign slave-trade in competition with home production, by extending the area of slave territory—but the prevailing motive, particularly with Washington, Jefferson, and their illustrious compatricts, was a present limitation and the ultimate eradication of the whole evil. The act of cession by the sovereign State of Virginia, in 1784, as well as the subsequent positive enactment of the Federal Government, rendered the exclusion as fundamental as the Constitution itself. Through the protracted Administrations of Madison, Monroe, and Jackson—all Democratic, with distinguished Southerners (including Mr. Calhoun himself) in their Cabinets—and even down to the times of Polk and Tyler, the constitutionality of the restriction was conceded, and the right of application to the States of the North-West fully recognized. The Supreme Court, so late as 1828, requirement decises for right of application to the States of the North-West
fully recognized. The Supreme Court, so late as 1828,
unanimously declared that Congress could legislate for
the Territories. Indeed, all the courts, State and Federal, up to 1854, had held that Slavery is the creature
of local law, and otherwise incapable of existence.
In reply to me at Palmyra, I understand you justified your change of views, since 1848, on the ground
that it was a duty as well as a right, to alter a modify
an online by circumstance, or arguments. That is

an opinion by circumstances or arguments. That an opinion by circumstances or arguments. That is conceded; for he who will not listen to reason is an acknowledged bigot. But you had no right to plead in justification, that I was involved in a corresponding incensistancy, by now acting politically with gentlemen whom I cace strongly opposed. We opposed Washington Hunt, Brooks & Co. together, and I do not thin you agree with either of them were even with in ington Hunt, Brooks & Co. together, and I do not thin you sgree with either of them now, even while in intimate political association with them. You are ostensibly giving nearly one-third of your vote and in-fluence to Bell, who voted against the Nebraska act, and wift the Know-Nothings, whom you always de-nounced, and to the same extent against Douglas and Popular Sovereignty; or else, indeed, you are going for Bell and Everett altogether, as your associate orator at Palmyra declared before you without contradiction. You also sought to make a point against me on account of profigate Republican legislation. Your colleague at Palmyra, being of that class who "will tell the truth, if it shame the devil," conceded that the

acts complained of were passed only by the assistance of Democratic members, for the purpose, he supposed, (but as you and I know better) merely to entail the odium and responsibility upon the Republican party. I will not hold you responsible for so generous an opinion of the partisan zeal of your political friends at the Capital, nor must you hold me accountable for any individual offenses of my party associates. We may canvasu each other's political deportment, and of our respective parties, so far as there is a distinct responsibility, but we have no power to create scapegoats. The Republican party has had the frankness, candor and manliness to condemn official misconduct, at home as well as abroad, while the Democracy have the disingenuousness to blame the Republican party on account of acts for which it is not responsible, and that without an utterance against the open, shameless, and everywhere conceded profligacy of the Federal Government.

every where concease a ment. I concede that I am acting with old political opponents or they with me, no matter which. We both now profess the same opinions with Washington and Jefferson, Madison and Adams (not, however, including the Sedition Law of the elder Adams, which I recent to see Judge Douglas disposed to adopt), and Jacking the Sedition Law of the elder Adams, which I regret to see Judge Douglas disposed to adopt), and Jackson and Taylor. They were all non-extensionists of Slavery, and Union men. On the other hand, with whom and for what are you acting? Look over the category, and see who are your Democrate, and where is their Democracy. But that, after all, has very little to do with the argument in hand. Men may change, but not principles. I wish I could see that you are changed any less in principle than in personal association, or that you had a good reason for your change of sentiments; then I would be most happy still to count myself among your political, as I do you among my personal friends.

September 4, 1860.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 3, 1860. The Republicans of Dutchess County are "wideawake," and watching the current of events with sleepless vigilance. They see eye to eye, and stand shoulder to shoulder, and will win a victor, at the ballot-box that shall reflect credit on the sons of sires who met in the old Van Kleeck House in Poughkeepsie in 1775, and signed the pledge to sustain the Continental Congress and the Provincial Assembly. The Poughkeepsie Wide-Awake Club, scarcely a fortnight old, now numbers two hundred voters, who have hired a room and supplied themselves with lauterns, banners, and regalia, and a piece of ordnance called the "Fremont Baby," which is managed by a gun squad. These mont Baby, which is managed by again squar. These active and enterprising men are receiving cons ant accessions to their numbers. The other day the Germans organized a club in this city, and one hundred names were immediately added to their list. The Republican Club here embraces four hundred members, and the people flock to their meetings like guests to a featival.

publican Club here embraces four nunded memoers, and the people flock to their meetings like guests to a festival.

Clubs have been formed at Fishkill Landing, Glenham, Mateawan, Hyde Park, La Grange, Pleasant Valley, and Clinton, and similar institutions will soon be organized at Red Hook, Rhinebeck, Stanford, Union Vale, Washington, Pine Plains, Pawling, North East, Milan, Amenia, and Beakman; so that the people will hang Douglas Democracy, high as their fathers hanged Hi ddiestone, the spy, on Forbuch's Hill, at the time of the Revolution. In '56 and '58, utchese was the first county from the sea-board, that gaye Republican majorities, and she will not forfeit her claim to honorable distinction during the presententest. The Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the oldest, ablest, and most influential political journals in the State, is battling nobly and vigorously for the triumph of the Lincaln ticket. Pref. Fowler, the eloquent lecturer on law, has suspended his school, and taken the stump for Freedom. The Hon. J. Thompson, ex-member of Congress, is harneed for the campaign. Benjamin J. Loseing, esq., the di-tinguished author and artist, throws the weight of his influence into the scale of Republican liberty—indeed the clite and literati of this beautiful county, cradled among the hills of the Hudson, will give their voice and their votes for Lincoln and liberty. The Hon. Wm. Kelley, who is the candidate of the Brooks and Cagger clique for Governor, though personally popular, will find Morgan's majority of 511 in this county, increased to a round thousand next November.

There are about 200 Breckinridge men in Dutchese,

next November.

There are about 200 Breckinridge men in Dutchess, all told; and, should they finally fuse with the Softs, the coalition will not strengthen the Douglas Democracy. The friends of freedom and humanity may rest racy. The friends of freedom and humanity may rest assured that the bone and sinew of the people hereabouts are true to liberty—as the river to the sex, as the steel to the star. No true man on the banks of the beautiful Hudson, under the shadow of these magnificent mountains, will consent to become a hunter of negroes for Southern slave-drivers. Scenery so picturesque and sublime as that which meets the eye here has a tendency to educate a taste for the beautiful not only, but to inspire a love for liberty. The mountains are the grand stairways that wind upward to God, and lift those who ascend them above the sordid and vulgar attractions interwoven with the framework of oppression and linked with the political relations of Slavery. It was on the mountains Moses received the Commandments, that forbid Slavery. It was on the mountain Christ was sacrificed to redeem the races of men from bondage. It was among the mountains that such heroes as Tell, and Bruce, and Ethan Allen, caught the spirit of freedom.

roes as Tell, and Bruce, and Ethan Alien, caught the spirit of freedom.

Poughkeepsie, so famous for her schools, opened them to-day. Prof. Edgarton intends to establish a Law-School here shortly. There was a mass Temperance meeting of the Universalists here yesterday. Mr. Gregory deserves great praise for his efforts to sustain the Temperance Reform here. Quite a number of rural palaces are being erected in this city. A new bank is to be started here directly. is to be started here directly.

-William Henry Fry will address Republican meetings at Orange, N. J, on Friday evening, and at Bushwick on Saturday evening.

-A correspondent writes from Rancocas, Burlington

—A correspondent writes from Rancocas, Burlington County, N. J., Sept. 3, as follows:

"Our quiet, pleasant, and Friendly village was the theater of an animated scene on the 1st inst., in consequence of the raising of a Lincoln and Hamlin pole and flag in our midst, at which it was competed that from 1,000 to 1,200 persons were in attendance. Soulstirring speeches of an hour each were made by the Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, our United States Senator, and the Hon. John L. N. Stratton, our able Representative to Congress, which elicited much applause. They were followed by Samuel A. Dobbins, esq., member of our State Legislature from this county, whose eloquent address, mingled with wit and surcasm, kept the multitude in the best of humor. He was succeeded by Mr. Shedden, who spoke in a masterly and effective manner. The Mount Holly "Wide-Awakes," a company just formed in that wide-awake. terly and effective manner. The Mount Holly "Wide-Awakes," a company just formed in that wide-awake place, were here in all their splendor, and the brass band from the same town discoursed most excellent music. A delegation from Beverly and Mooresown were also with us, and one and all met with a cordial and hearty welcome from the Republicans of the vil-lage. Old Burlington is all right, and will roll up a rousing majority for Lincoln, Hamlin, and Stratton in November next, and no mistake."

-If any one desires to read the language of Washngton Hunt when he advocated the principles of Republicanism twelve years ago, here it is, copied from a speech of his delivered in the House of Representa-Slavery having been extended over the Louisiana

"Slavery knying been extended over the Louisiana and Florida purchase, and finally over Texas, the Free States have pronounced, 'Thus far and no farther.' We insist that this common government of ours shall not be employed to spread Slavery over Territory now Free; that human bondage shall not be carried into other Isnds under our national flag; and that our armise shall not go forth under the colors of Freedom as the propagatities of Slavery. That Sir. that our armies shall not go forth under the colors of Freedom as the propagandists of Slavery. That, Sir, is the lofty attitude and the unalterable purpose of the North. In this there is no Abolitionism to justify the incessant denunciations that have been heard. Gentlemen seem to deceive themselves by neglecting a distinction too obvious to be overlooked. We aim not to abolish but to preserve. Where Slavery exists, we leave it untouched; where Freedom prevails, we demand that you shall not abolish it. While gentlemen denounce the abolition of Slavery as treasonable and criminal, I hope they will indulge us if we protest against the abolition of Freedom in California, New-Mexico, and Chilushua."

"He said it was 'a new sentiment held by men, without reason and without argument; nothing but a

without reason and without argument; nothing but a sentiment, and not a very wholesome sentiment either. It is difficult to characterize an expression like this, oming from the representative of a Free State, with out transcending the limits of parliamentary order. 'A sentiment!' Yes, Sir, 'a sentiment.' It is a sentiment—one which the Almighty has implanted deeply in the human heart, and no earthly power can eradicate it. It may be insulted, and overborne, and trampled in the earth, but, thank God, it can never be extinguished. The fires of martyrdom have been kin-dled often to subdue it, but in vain; it has seemed to expire on many a battle-field, but only to revive with

new energy and beauty.

It is the spirit of liberty, which is inherent in the at is the spirit of hoerty, which is inherent in the soul of man. It is the sentiment which has inspired the friends of freedom in every age. Why, Sir, it was 'a sentiment' which impelled the Pilgrims to encounter the perils of the ocean, and the privations of a life in the wilderness, to establish freedom of conscience, and secure civil liberty for themselves and posterity.

"The American Revolution was the offervior of a

as eternal as the throne of divine justice from which it emanates. It may never warm the heart of that gen-tleman; he may speak of it in tones of levity and rid-icule; but, fortunately, a general truth is not washe-ened by individual exceptions.

—On Monday even ug there was a great Republican meeting and parade of the Wide-Awakee at Baldwing.

ville, N. Y. Three companies were there, from Little Utlea, Belgium, and Baldwinsville. Addresses were made by the Hon. A. H. Hovey, D. C. Greenfield Col. I. T. Minard, and others.

-The Hon. James O. Putnam is to speak in Rock ester on Friday evening.

-On Monday evening there was a Republican meeting at Hingham, Mass., the place where John A. Andrew, the candidate for Governor, resides. He then made his first speech since his nomination; he entered fully into a discussion of the local topics, indicated his course if elected, and predicted the triumph of the party. Of the Union of the States he said:

party. Of the Union of the States he said:

"We shall have still, as we have had in the past, all the conflicts of parties; but we shall perpendate, as we, and our fathers before us have done, this Government, because we believe in the principles upon which it is founded. No mere political organization, none of the chances of politics, none of the prophecies of wise men can eave a State, preserve a people, or perpetuate liberty; it is the intelligent virtue of the mass of the men and mass of women, the intelligent faith in the find of the men and mass of women, the intelligent faith in the find of the men and mass of women, the intelligent faith in the find of the men and mass of women, the intelligent faith in the liberty; it is the intelligent virtue of the mass of the men and mass of women, the intelligent faith in the fundamental truths on which society is based, upon which her free institutions must forever stand. I can not if you sweep away every Republican, technically so called, from Massachusetts; I will trust to the Bell and Everett party to save the State. Sweep them away, and I will trust the Democracy according to Douglas, to save Massachusetts. Sweep them off, too, and the Breckinridge men of Massachusetts will nail the flag to the mast, and if the old ship goes lown, their forms will fall wish it, beneath or above. And if the native-born citizens of America should all, by any sudden providence, be swept from off the face of the earth, I would trust it to the naturalized, adopted citizens of Massachusetts, to take up the parable and preserve the institutions of our fathers. I tell you, Sirs, that although I blieve in the principles of the Republican party as the only sound political fath of today, although I believe that the Republican organization is the only one adapted to meet the exigencies of the time, and although I believe that their organization ought to be sustained, and that their nominees ought to be elected—if I didn't I wouldn't stand—yet I believe in the religious and political education of our people more than I believe in all things eise. I believe in the fitness of whatever honer it may please Providence to befitness of my fellow-citizens to accept the responsibili-ties of whatever honor it may please Providence to be-stow upon them, and that whoseover may have pos-session of the majority of votes, and of the public sen-timent in Massachusetts, will always find here, at least, a faithful, loyal, independent, and patriotic people." -A member of a Wide-Awake Club while returning

from the great Indianopolis Mass Meeting last week, was accidentally killed on the railroad, and his faneral took place at Richmond, Ind., on the 31st of August, of which a correspondent writes as follows:

of which a correspondent writes as follows:

"The ceremony was conducted by the Wide-A wakes, on which occasion the Douglas Democracy showed off their good will towards the Republicans in the following elegant and chaste manner. The Douglasites had a meeting at Boston, a small town six miles from here, the time set for them to leave here was \$\frac{3}{2}\$ of clock, they were to form their procession on South Front street, instead of doing so they changed the time to 8 of clock, the time that we had set for Mr. Booth's funeral, so that Mitchell's band, who had kindly volunteered their services, could not escort the corps to the Cemetry, a distance of less than a mile, and to add insult to injury, instead of forming on Front street they formed on Main, directly in front of the Wide Awake's Hall. There they kept up a continual yell as we came out of on Main, directly in front of the Wide Awake's Hall. There they kept up a continual yell as we came out of the Hall. The funeral procession had to take the gutter, leaving the middle of the street. Sometimes we would receive a blessing as we passed a wagon, telling in that it was good for us, glad to see us, &c. When we returned from the Cemetry they were just where we left them."

-The Chicago Evening Journal of Saturday says: "Not less than thirty thousand people were in attendance at the dedication of the Republican wigwam at Peoria yesterday. Speeches were made by Messra. A torchlight procession, numbering several thousand Wide-Awakes, marched through the city at night. The Wide-Awakes, marched through the city at night. The enthusiasm was intense. At Woodstock, yesterday, the crowd which assembled to meet Cassins M. Clay was estimated at 12,000. Mr. Clay spoke an hour and a half, and was followed by J. H. Baker of Minnesota. In the evening the Wide-Awakes were out in procession, and were addressed by Lieutenant-Governor Noble of Wisconsin.

-We learn from Albany that Mr. Wendell of Washington is there, trying to fix up a fusion with the Breckinridgers. He boasts that he is making splendid headway; has plenty of meney, and is sure that the operation will be accomplished, of course Old Buck and his cabinet will have to yield his point, &c.

-On Monday evening the Republicans of Philadelphia held another great meeting at the Wigwam. The Twelfth Ward Association was out in full numbers with banners, torches, and transparencies, making & brilliant appearance. Addresses were made by W. B. Mann, John Goforth, Morton McMichael, and Judge Kelly.

-The Rome (Ga.) Gazette has a paragraph which is perfectly refulgent with the spirit of political free dom. Here it is:

dom. Here it is:

"The Black Republican 'Wide-Awakes' march in zigzag fashion, like drunken men, and call it making Lincoln fence. If marching in that fashion is a sure sign of a Black Republican, we had better commence to hang in this place immediately."

-The Montgomery Advertiser is still pestered with endeavors to fix upon the precise period of Mr. Leverett Saltonstall's greatest activity in public life. The whole question is opened again by the above paper, in the following paragraph:

"A pert writer in an Atlanta paper undertakes to deny Mr. Yancey's assertion that Leverett Saltonstall was a member of Congress about the time he entered that body. A glance at the record shows he was a member from Massachusette from 1839 to 1843, inclu-

- The Westchester (Pa.) Register says:

—The Westchester (Pa.) Register says:

"A most enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in Carpenter's Grove, Marshallton, on Wednesday evening last. The meeting was called by the Wide-Awake Club of Westchester, and was largely attended. The Union Invincibles of Unionville, funder command of Capt. Collier, with thirty men, were the first to arrive, and escorted the other Clubs to the grove. Then came the Westchester Wide-Awakes, Capt. Christman, with about 80 men. They were followed by the Brandywine Equestrians, Capt. Taylor, with about 50 men. Capt. Gillingham was also present with a squad of the Kennett-Square Wide-Awakes. They all presented a fine appearance, drilled well, and, with their blazing torches presented a most imposing with their blazing torches presented a most imposing with their blazing torches, presented a most imposing appearance. After marching through the village the appearance. After marching through the village they proceeded to the grove, where they found a large agsemblage. The ladies were present in great numbers, adding to the enthusiasm of the occasion. Farmers and others were present with their wives and daughters, from a distance of ten and twelve miles. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Woodward, President of the Marshallton Club. Baief but stirring speeches were made by Wm. T. Haines, Dr. Harvey, Samuel Naylor, S. Darlington, and Dr. Taylor. After the speeches the Clubs were invited to partake of a collation prepared by the people of Marshallton, to collation prepared by the people of Marshallton, to which they did full justice. At 11 o'clock the Clubs which they did full justice. At 11 o'clock the Clabs left the ground, again passing through the village on their way home. Taylor's Cornet Band a zeompanied the Westchester Club. The Marshallton Band also assisted at the meeting. Altogether it was one of the finest evening meetings of the campaign. The Westchester Club marched the whole distance on foot—four miles out and four back—reaching Westchester between 12 and 1 o'clock."

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE. -Mr. Tay lor's agent informs us that Mr. Taylor has availed himself of the provisions in his favor made in the order of Judge Ingraham, by amending his claim for damages from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 only in one of the saits, and that this suit has nothing to do with the suit for the title of the property. Mr. Taylor will not be likely to make any movement in the suit for title so long as his agent finds no difficulty in collecting the rents of the market. During the past twenty days he assures us that he has received \$3,400 of rents.

-William Gilmore Simms, the South Carolinian novelist and poet, is passing several weeks with a friend, at the latter's Summer residence, near Yonkers, on the Hudson. He will visit New York before returning to his home in Charleston.

-There are seven hundred lady stockholders of the Bank of Commerce of this city.

BEWARE OF HORSE THIEVES .- From a notice in an other part of this paper, it seems that a very valuable bright bay horse, buggy, and harvess were stolen on the 2eth of August, rom the stable of Judge Vanderpoel, at Saugeriles.

(27th) at 22 253 for money and account.

LATEST - By Telegraph to Galway. LATEST — By Telegram to Guessia.

Liverboot, Aug. 28—Corron—Sairs to-day 8,000 bales; market quiet, but steady. Buransroys.—Weather favorable for the crops. Richardson, Spence 2 Cd. report Flour dul; Wheat steady, but less active; Corn quiet. Provisions dull. LONDON, Aug. 28,—CONSOLE 24,033 for money and account. "The American "The American Revolution was the offspring of a sentiment; the right of man to self-government is a sentiment. Let the gentlemen sneer; it is a sentiment